

Attachment E
Community Involvement Plan

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EM	Office of Environmental Management
FCAB	Fernald Citizens Advisory Board
FCHEC	Fernald Community Health Effects Committee
FFCA	Federal Facilities Compliance Agreement
FRESH	Fernald Residents for Environmental Safety and Health
LM	Office of Legacy Management
LMICP	Legacy Management and Institutional Controls Plan
LSO	Local Stakeholder Organization
LTS&M	long-term surveillance and maintenance
NPL	National Priorities List
OLM	Office of Legacy Management
OSDF	On-Site Disposal Facility
OU	Operable Unit
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

End of current text

1.0 Introduction

The Fernald Preserve (Fernald), located northwest of Cincinnati, Ohio, is currently managed by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM). DOE-LM was established in December 2003 to allow for optimum management of DOE's legacy responsibilities. The mission of DOE-LM is to effectively and efficiently manage the environmental and human legacy issues related to the U.S. Government's Cold War nuclear weapons program for current and future generations.

Since the early 1990's, DOE has made it a priority to gather community opinion as part of its decision-making process. Involvement by stakeholders who possess local knowledge and diverse areas of expertise has been instrumental to the success of the cleanup project. Stakeholders have been involved in site cleanup activities, have assisted in addressing technical and management challenges, and have guided the decision-making process. The Fernald cleanup, including plans for long-term management of the site, has benefited from early dialogue among state and federal regulators, stakeholder organizations, elected officials, and members of the general public. Long-term site management goals include informing future generations and new residents about the site, ensuring the effectiveness of institutional controls, and maintaining community support for the site remedy. DOE will establish a Visitors Center on site and will cooperate to the extent possible in helping the community make this a viable entity. The anticipated completion date for the Visitors Center is summer 2008.

This Community Involvement Plan is a follow-on document to existing public affairs plans for the site and public involvement efforts described in the Federal Facilities Compliance Agreement (FFCA). All community relations activities, including this Community Involvement Plan, continue to follow U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and DOE guidance on public participation and comply with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) public participation requirements, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986. This Community Involvement Plan documents how DOE will ensure the public appropriate opportunities for involvement in post-closure site monitoring and maintenance.

This Community Involvement Plan outlines the methods of communication and addresses plans for public involvement after site closure. The plan will be updated as appropriate to address post-closure public involvement activities. Updates will be made as needed, but no more frequent than annually. Significant changes in public participation activities, changes in land reuse plans, and remedy failures are examples of scenarios under which updates would be considered. DOE will collaborate with stakeholder organizations in effect at that time to update the plan. Notification of any changes to the Legacy Management and Institutional Controls Plan (LMICP) or the Community Involvement Plan will be through regularly scheduled quarterly meetings and the website.

End of current text

2.0 Site Description and Background

In 1951, construction of the uranium processing plant began on a 1,050-acre parcel of land near Cincinnati, Ohio. During the Cold War, the Fernald plant, originally named the Feed Materials Production Center, produced 500 million pounds of high-purity uranium metal products for the nation's weapons production program. The products were shipped to other sites within the nuclear weapons complex. Some sites used the products as fuel for nuclear reactors to produce plutonium.

In the late 1980s, when Fernald shut down because of declines in demand for Fernald's product and increasing environmental concerns, 31 million net pounds of nuclear product, 2.5 billion pounds of waste, and 2.5 million cubic yards of contaminated soil and debris remained on site. The uranium metal production mission shifted to focus on environmental restoration and waste management issues.

To manage the cleanup more effectively, the entire site was organized into five distinct study areas called operable units. Each operable unit had similar physical characteristics, waste inventories, regulatory requirements, and/or anticipated remedial action technologies. The operable units were as follows:

- Operable Unit 1 (OU1) included six waste pits, a Burn Pit, and Clearwell.
- OU2 included a solid waste landfill, lime sludge ponds, inactive flyash pile, active flyash pile and the South field area.
- OU3 included all processing facilities located in a 136-acre area.
- OU4 included K-65 Silos 1 and 2, which contained radium-bearing radioactive wastes dating back to the 1940s; Silo 3, which contained dried uranium-bearing wastes; and Silo 4, which was always empty.
- OU5 encompassed the environmental media on the Fernald property and surrounding areas that were impacted by the facility. Environmental media included the groundwater, surface water, soils, sediments, vegetation, and wildlife throughout the Fernald facility and surrounding areas. OU5 also included the South Plume, an area of off-property groundwater contamination.

Cleanup of OU1 through OU4 was a requirement for site closure. Aquifer restoration in OU5 will continue under LM.

In 1996, Fernald completed a 10-year environmental investigation to determine contamination levels and develop cleanup plans. The significant investigation resulted in records of decision (RODs), or final cleanup plans, for the five operable units. After completing the engineering designs, the site's cleanup program was organized into seven major projects to integrate fieldwork and improve safety and efficiency. Those project areas included:

- Aquifer Restoration.
- Building Demolition.
- Soil and Disposal Facility.
- Silos 1 and 2.

- Silo 3.
- Waste Pits.
- Waste Management/Nuclear Material Disposition.

The final mission of the FCP is to clean up the site in compliance with Fernald's approved RODs. In 1999, DOE issued the Final Land Use Environmental Assessment that addressed recommendations and feedback received from the public. To ensure appropriate future use, the site will remain under federal ownership in perpetuity. In support of public use of the site, DOE has restored natural resources on 904 acres to compensate for natural resources that were destroyed or damaged by site operations and cleanup.

3.0 Regulatory Framework

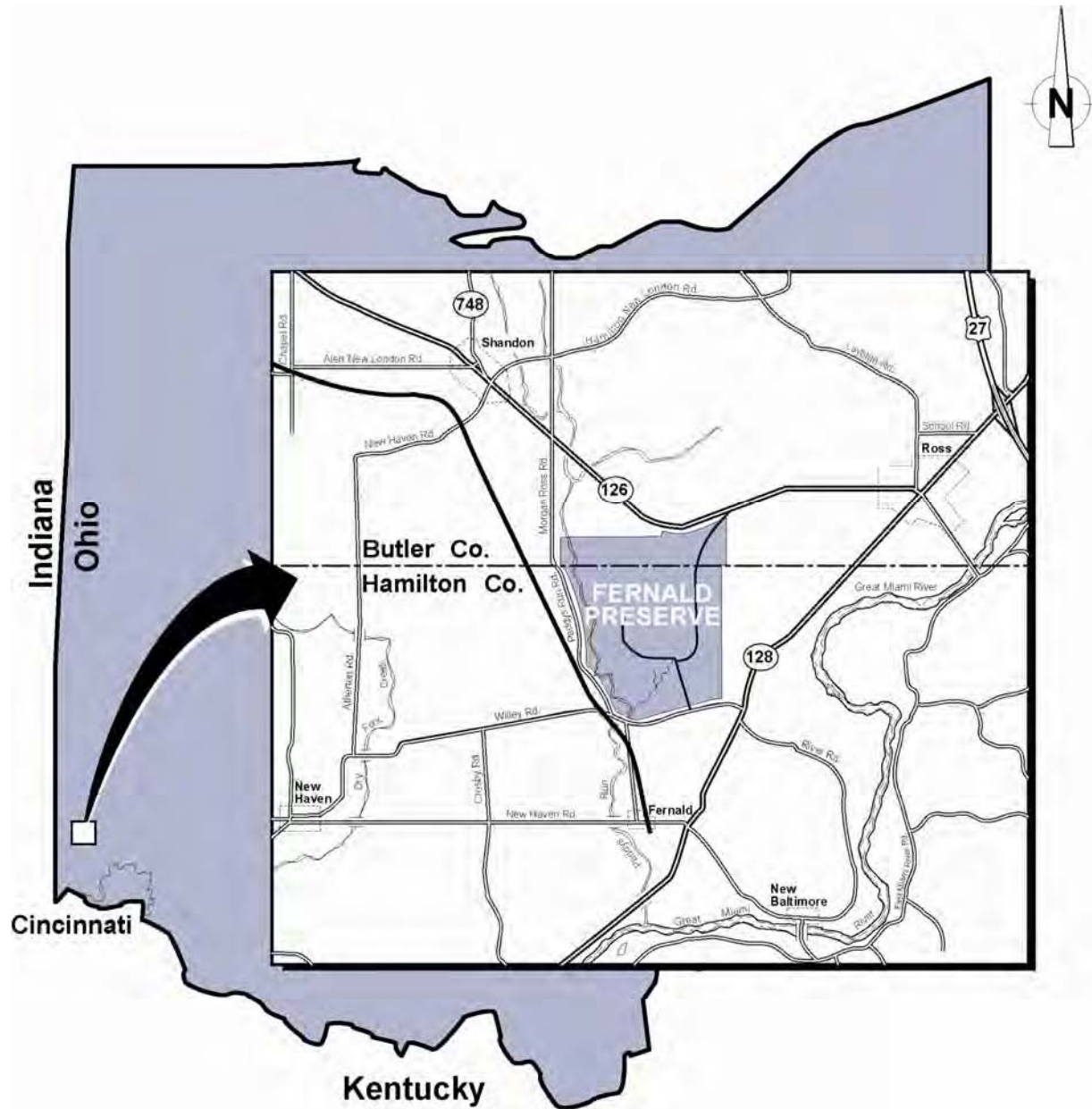
In response to growing concern about health and environmental risks posed by hazardous waste sites, Congress established the Superfund Program in 1980 and SARA in 1986. EPA administers the Superfund Program in cooperation with individual states and tribal governments. The National Priorities List (NPL) is a list of top-priority hazardous waste sites that are eligible for extensive, long-term cleanup under the Federal Superfund Program. EPA placed Fernald on the NPL in November 1989 as the Feed Materials Production Center. All sites under the Superfund Program are regulated by CERCLA, as amended by SARA, and Subpart E of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, found in 40 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 300.400. All cleanup activities must satisfy the requirements of CERCLA.

In July 1986, DOE and EPA signed a Federal Facilities Compliance Agreement (FFCA) that established a procedural framework and schedule for developing appropriate response actions and facilitates cooperation and exchange of information. The FFCA initiated the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), a comprehensive environmental investigation conducted in and around Fernald to identify the nature and extent of contamination and to determine the best cleanup solutions.

End of current text

4.0 Community Profile

The Fernald Preserve is located in southwest Ohio, approximately 18 miles northwest of Cincinnati, and straddles the boundary between Butler and Hamilton counties (Figure 4–1). The site is located near the unincorporated communities of Ross (northeast), Shandon (northwest), Fernald (south), New Baltimore (southeast), and New Haven (southwest). The site encompasses portions of Crosby, Ross, and Morgan townships.



The Fernald site covers about 1,050 acres (425 hectares).

Figure 4–1. Fernald Location Map

Hamilton County is situated in the extreme southwestern corner of Ohio and covers an area of 414 square miles. The county is the economic nucleus of the 13-county Cincinnati metropolitan area. As of 2003, Hamilton County supported a population of 823,472, which is a decrease of 2.6 percent since 2000. Within the county are 37 municipalities, including 21 cities, 16 villages and 12 townships.

Butler County is directly north of Hamilton County and covers an area of 467 square miles. This county contains more wide-open spaces and is therefore less densely populated. However, Butler County is showing a growth trend. In 2003, the population estimate was 343,207, which is up 3.2 percent since 2000.

Most of the Fernald Preserve lies within Crosby Township, which has a population of 2,748. Ross Township supports a population of 6,900, and Morgan Township has a population of 6,215. All three townships are expecting dramatic population growth in the near term.

The Great Miami River is located to the east of the Fernald Preserve. Land use in the area consists primarily of residential, agricultural, and gravel excavation operations. Some land in the vicinity of the Fernald Preserve is dedicated to housing developments, light industry, and parks. Local history also includes settlement of the area by Native Americans. DOE agreed to make land available for the reinterment of Native American remains with the following understandings:

- The land remains under federal ownership.
- DOE will not take responsibility for, or manage, the reinterment process. Maintenance and monitoring will not be funded or implemented by DOE.
- The remains must be culturally affiliated with a modern day tribe. The National Park Service had no objections to the reinterment process as long as the “repatriation associated with the reburials comply with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act as applicable.”
- Records must be maintained for all repatriated items reinterred under this process. DOE is not responsible for these records.

Thus far, several federally recognized tribes have been contacted regarding this offer of land for reinterment purposes. To date, only one response has been received from a modern-day tribe with repatriated remains under the Native American graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The Miami Tribe of Oklahoma has informed DOE that they are not interested in use of the site. No other responses from modern-day tribes have been received, and DOE is no longer pursuing the effort. The proposal may be reconsidered in the future if other modern day tribes with repatriated remains come forward.

DOE consulted with appropriate stakeholders, including site labor unions, retirees, other former employees, the Crosby Township Historical Society, and Fernald Living History Inc. to create a Cold War Garden located on the Fernald Preserve property. To facilitate cleanup activities, this memorial was dismantled and placed in storage. The final location for the memorial will be near the Visitors Center on the Fernald Preserve.

4.1 Highlights of Community Involvement

During most of the production era, not much thought was given to public participation or community involvement. When public concerns about contamination problems peaked in the 1980s, site management was unprepared to handle these concerns. There were no public forums to discuss concerns and issues and there were no site contacts for people to call if they had questions. In 1985, the first public relations professional was hired at Fernald. During the first few years, the new Public Affairs department focused primarily on creating public information channels so people could learn about the site operations and on establishing contacts with the community. DOE opened several reading rooms to make site documents available to the public and management started holding community meetings to begin a dialogue with the public.

Within a few years, a new strategy for public participation was developed, exceeding the textbook style found in the regulations. In November 1993, Fernald adopted its public involvement program. The basic precepts of this program were:

- People have a fundamental desire to participate in decisions that affect their lives.
- Many people working together can often find better solutions to difficult problems.
- Fernald management is responsible for including public involvement in decision making.

With the new emphasis on public involvement, the public became more aware of the scope of the site's contamination and changes began to occur. The public insisted on a greater role in cleanup decisions and project managers began to realize that the public could help them find answers to difficult questions, such as, "How clean is clean?" Citizen groups such as the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board, the Fernald Community Reuse Organization, the Fernald Health Effects Subcommittee, Fernald Living History Inc., and Fernald Residents for Environmental Safety and Health were formed to provide avenues for citizen participation in the two-way communication path that was established. Stakeholders have been instrumental in the cleanup progress at Fernald.

The Public Environmental Information Center, located at the Delta Building, 10995 Hamilton-Cleves Highway, Harrison, Ohio 45030, provides easy public access to documents about the cleanup and is a resource center for anyone who wants to conduct research on the Fernald Preserve. The public reading room will eventually be moved to the Visitors Center, once it is completed (Summer 2008).

Fernald also established support programs for both charitable causes and education. Created in 1996, the Fernald Community Involvement Team was a volunteer task force composed of employees, their family members, and friends who are active in social service projects within the local community. In addition, Fernald sponsored educational programs for local students and teachers by establishing strong partnerships with area schools.

Now that site activities have shifted to the long-term surveillance and maintenance phase, so too has the community involvement focus shifted. Community awareness of the remaining contamination is vital to the continued protection of human health and the environment at the Fernald Preserve. Ensuring community awareness of the site's history and maintaining environmental controls will require outreach to new residents and future generations. DOE remains committed to its public involvement program.

4.2 Interested Community Members, Local, City, and State Elected Officials

DOE recognizes that stakeholders may be any affected or interested party, including, but not limited to:

- Local elected officials.
- Fernald Citizens Advisory Board (FCAB).
- Fernald Residents for Environmental Safety and Health (FRESH).
- Fernald Community Alliance.
- Fernald Community Health Effects Committee (FCHEC).
- Current and retired Fernald contractor employees.
- Citizens of Hamilton and Butler counties.
- State and local government agencies, including Ohio EPA.
- Elected State of Ohio officials.
- Federal agencies, including EPA.
- Congressional delegations for Ohio and part of Indiana.
- Local media.
- Local elementary and secondary schools.
- Environmental organizations.
- Business owners.
- Service organizations.
- Other interested individuals.

The FCAB was originally established in August 1993 as the Fernald Citizens Task Force. In 1997, the task force changed its name to the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board to coincide with citizen advisory board at other DOE sites. The FCAB was a DOE Site-Specific Advisory Board chartered by the Federal Advisory Committee Act to advise DOE on activities pertaining to the remediation and future use of the Fernald Preserve. The board consisted of members of the public, including local residents, labor representatives, local government, academia, business representatives, and ex-officio members from DOE, EPA, OEPA, and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. The FCAB was disbanded in September 2006.

FRESH was an environmental activist group that was formed in 1984 to monitor Fernald activities. The stated purposes of the organization was to ensure the Fernald site was cleaned up, to communicate and educate the surrounding communities about the site, and to advocate for responsible environmental restoration and human health and safety. FRESH was a member of the Alliance for Nuclear Accountability (formerly known as the Military Production Network) and the Ohio Environmental Council and Environmental Community Organization. The group's motto was "Making a Difference Since 1984." FRESH held its last public meeting in November 2006.

Fernald Living History Inc. is dedicated to ensuring that the history of Fernald, its importance to the Cold War effort, the facilities that existed at the site, and its cultural significance, are available for future generations. This organization has played an important role in establishing institutional controls as a means of protecting the cleanup remedy at Fernald. The group has changed its name to the Fernald Community Alliance to reflect a change in mission and emphasis.

The organizations described above have played integral roles in the cleanup and legacy management planning of Fernald. The Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2005 includes language that specifies the development of local stakeholder Organizations (LSOs) at three closure sites, including Fernald. The purpose of the LSOs is to provide a formal mechanism for local communities to continue to be involved in DOE's decision-making process as it relates to the sites post-closure. LM met with stakeholder groups representing each of these three closure sites to gather input on the potential LSO membership and transition to LSOs. LM has developed policies and processes for establishing and managing these organizations and has secured funding for the creation and maintenance of a Fernald LSO.

Public meetings to discuss the formation of a Fernald LSO were held on August 31, 2005, November 16, 2005, and February 8, 2006. Local stakeholders decided to defer formation of an LSO at this time.

4.3 Roles and Responsibilities

EM was responsible for completing cleanup and closure of Fernald. This cleanup and closure included the decontamination and decommissioning of 255 former production plants, support structures and associated components; the shipment of all nuclear waste offsite; the remediation of five operable units; the removal of waste from three silos; the extraction and treatment of contaminated ground water; the transfer of excess government property to state and local agencies; and the preparation of the property for long-term management by LM.

LM is responsible for the long-term care of legacy liabilities at former nuclear weapons production sites, following completion of the EM cleanup effort. The primary goals are to:

- Protect human health and the environment through effective and efficient long-term surveillance and maintenance.
- Manage legacy land assets, emphasizing safety, reuse, and disposition.
- Maintain the remedy, including the continuing groundwater remediation.
- Mitigate community impacts resulting from the cleanup of legacy waste and changing departmental missions.
- Administer post-closure benefits for former contractor employees.
- Manage site records.

Following the cleanup and closure of Fernald, as an EM site, responsibility for maintaining the CERCLA remedies transferred to LM. LM is responsible for compliance with the legacy management requirements and protocols that are documented in the site specific LMICP. At other DOE sites, the LMICP is known as the Long-Term Surveillance and Maintenance (LTS&M) Plan. Fernald's post closure LTS&M requirements fall into three categories: operation and maintenance of the remedy, legacy management in restored areas, and public involvement.

Legacy management activities related to the maintenance of the remedy include monitoring and maintaining the on-site disposal facility (OSDF), ensuring that site access and use restrictions are enforced, the continuing groundwater remediation, and managing records. Maintaining institutional controls, safeguards that effectively protect human health and the environment, will be a fundamental component of LTS&M at Fernald, and will include ensuring no residential, agricultural, hunting, swimming, camping, fishing, or any other prohibited activity occur on the property. In addition, appropriate wildlife management techniques and processes may also be necessary.

Legacy management in restored areas will include ensuring that natural and cultural resources will be protected in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Wetlands and threatened and endangered species are examples of natural resources that will be monitored.

Legacy management activities related to public involvement include continued communication with the public regarding the continuing groundwater remediation, legacy management activities, and the future of the Fernald Preserve. Emphasis will also be placed on education of the public regarding the site's former production activities, the site's remediation, and land use restrictions. Education will include displays and programs at the Visitors Center and outreach programs at local schools and organizations.

5.0 Public Participation Activities

Public participation is an important part of the CERCLA process. As a testament to that fact, the Community Involvement Plan is included in Volume II, the enforceable portion of the LMICP. DOE will offer opportunities for public involvement beyond those required by regulations. Public participation activities are conducted in support of the DOE goal of actively informing the public about the FCP and site transition and to provide opportunities for open, ongoing, two-way communication between DOE and the public.

DOE has been conducting public participation activities to meet citizen expectations for involvement in the decision-making process for areas not specified by statutes and regulations. In such cases, DOE has successfully used the consultative process by inviting the general public, special interest groups, and the local government to participate early in the decision-making process and the prioritization of Fernald activities. The consultative process supplements the public involvement activities required by law. By engaging the community early in decision-making processes, DOE is better able to integrate community values into its decisions and build trust among stakeholders.

The following are general descriptions of post-closure, public participation activities LM planned. As activities at the site decrease, DOE anticipates a corresponding reduction in topics that warrant communication to stakeholders. Table 5–1 shows the public participation activities anticipated.

5.1 Meetings

DOE provides briefings, workshops, and presentations on site activities in a variety of public forums.

5.1.1 Public Meetings

LM has an on-site manager as of January 2006. LM will hold public meetings quarterly for the first year post-closure and at least annually thereafter to address post-closure issues of importance to stakeholders. These meetings will provide information about long-term surveillance and maintenance activities being conducted at the site and will present the results of annual site inspections.

5.1.2 Briefings for Local, State, and Federal Elected Officials

LM will brief elected officials as needed to discuss new data trends or the evaluation of post-ROD changes.

5.1.3 Meetings with Citizens Groups

LM will meet with post-closure stakeholder groups to discuss topics of interest and concern.

Table 5–1. Matrix of Public Participation Activities

Activity	Post-Closure
Meetings	
Public Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LM placed an on-site manager January 2006. • Quarterly public meetings for the first year post-closure and annually thereafter. • Address post-closure issues, including LTS&M activities and annual inspection results.
Briefings for Elected Officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue briefings. • Discuss new data trends or evaluation of post-ROD changes.
Meetings With Citizens Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LM will meet with stakeholders. • Local stakeholders decided to defer formation of an LSO at this time.
Administrative Record and Public Reading Room	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the Public Reading Room at least 2 years . • Future location will be in the Visitors Center on the Fernald Preserve.
On-Site Education Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Visitors Center will be located on site. • The educational and information function serves an institutional control. • Complete installation of Cold War Memorial.
Internet Website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LM will maintain web page for Fernald Preserve and will include CERCLA documents prepared post-closure. • Administrative Record will be available electronically through the Internet.
Site Tours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LM will conduct site tours as requested.
Documents for Public Review and Comment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CERCLA requirements will be followed for public comment. • Stakeholders will be consulted on review of non-regulatory documents. • Anticipate minimal number of documents created. • Changes required post-closure to significant cleanup documents will be discussed with stakeholders.
News Releases and Editorials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LM will continue to issue news releases post-closure.
Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LM will prepare fact sheets as needed. • Distributed through mailings and posted on website.
Public Outreach Presentations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public outreach presentations will be given as requested.
Emergency Contacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of an emergency dial 911. • Established contacts will be notified in emergency situations. • Signs with toll-free number will be posted around site. • 24-hour Emergency Number is 970-248-6070 or 877-695-5322.
Mailing Lists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LM is responsible for maintaining Fernald Preserve contacts.

5.2 Administrative Record and Public Reading Room

DOE will establish a Visitors Center on site. The Visitors Center will contain information and documents about remediation of the Fernald Preserve, including information on site restrictions, ongoing maintenance and monitoring, and residual risk data. The Visitors Center will provide storage for historical information and photographs, other educational information, a reading room, and meeting accommodations. A primary goal of the Visitors Center is to fulfill an informational and educational function within the surrounding community. The information made available at the Visitors Center serves as an institutional control for the site.

5.3 On-Site Education Facility

LM will continue to work with interested stakeholders who desire to preserve and tell the story of Fernald. The established Visitors Center will serve as an on-site education facility for school and community groups. DOE will support community efforts to develop and provide historical preservation programs and complete installation of the Cold War Garden.

5.4 Internet Website

LM will maintain a Web page for Fernald post-closure, will post site documents created after closure, and will make available online key documents associated with the cleanup and remedy. When the Administrative Record is available electronically, these documents will be accessible through the Internet. CERCLA documents prepared post-closure will be posted on the LM website soon after they are released.

5.5 Site Tours

Tours provide an important forum to help the community understand post-closure site conditions and the controls in place to protect human health and the environment. Official visits or tours are scheduled based on specific requests and can focus on environmental restoration activities and ongoing operations. Access to the OSDF is limited to authorized personnel only. Because of their value, LM will continue stakeholder and media tours as requested.

5.6 Documents for Public Review and Comment

LM will provide opportunities for stakeholders to review and comment on post-closure documents as required by CERCLA regulations, including 5-year reviews. For documents not specified by statutes and regulations, LM will consult with stakeholders to address citizen expectations for involvement in public reviews and comments. DOE anticipates the number of documents developed post-closure to be minimal.

The LMICP explains how DOE will fulfill its surveillance and maintenance obligation at the site. The public has been provided an opportunity to comment on the LMICP and will continue to have the opportunity to comment on revisions to the plan. Changes required post-closure to significant site documents will be discussed with stakeholders.

5.7 News Releases and Editorials

LM will continue to issue news releases and/or community advisories to announce public meetings regarding LM documents or significant post-closure activities.

5.8 Publications

LM will prepare fact sheets and newsletters as needed to describe LM post-closure activities. These fact sheets will be provided to stakeholders on the mailing list and will be posted on the LM website.

5.9 Public Outreach Presentations

LM will continue with public outreach presentations on Fernald as requested.

5.10 Emergency Contacts

In the event of an emergency, LM will make notifications to established points of contact, regulators, local elected officials, and community officials. Congressional offices will be informed promptly if an emergency situation arises. The 911 service will be used when requesting emergency assistance on or near the site. Signs with a toll free number for citizens to register concerns about the site will be posted at visible locations around the site. The public may use the 24-hour security telephone numbers monitored at the DOE Office at Grand Junction, Colorado, to notify LM of site concerns. The 24-hour security telephone numbers will be posted at site access points and other key locations on the site. The 24-hour emergency number is 877-695-5322.

5.11 Mailing Lists

LM maintains a contact database of all stakeholders associated with any LM site. LM is responsible for maintaining the list of Fernald stakeholders post-closure.

Appendix A

Information Contacts

<i>U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)</i>	
DOE Office of Legacy Management	
Jane Powell Office of Legacy Management Fernald Preserve Manager U.S. Department of Energy 11003 Hamilton-Cleves Highway Harrison, OH 45030-9728 (513) 648-3148 E-mail: Jane.Powell@lm.doe.gov	
<i>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency</i>	<i>Ohio Environmental Protection Agency</i>
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<i>Federal Elected Officials</i>	
Ohio	
The Honorable Sherrod Brown Senator 455 Russell Senate Office Building Washington, DC 20510 (202) 223-2315 E-mail: brown.senate.gov/contact	The Honorable George V. Voinovich Senator United States Senate 317 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, DC 20510 (202) 224-2315 E-mail: senator_voinovich@voinovich.senate.gov
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State of Ohio	
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The Honorable Shawn Webster Representative Ohio House of Representatives 333 Sir Lawrence Dr. Hamilton, OH 45013 (513) 868-6221 or (614) 466-5094 E-mail: district53@ohr.state.oh.us	
State of Indiana	
The Honorable Mitch Daniels Governor of Indiana Statehouse Indianapolis, IN 46204 (317) 232-4567 www.state.in.us/gov/contact	
Local Elected Officials	
Mr. Todd Portune President Hamilton County Administration Building 138 East Court Street, Room 603 Cincinnati, OH 45202 (513) 946-4401 E-mail: todd.portune@hamilton-co.org	Mr. Charles R. Furmon President Butler County Government Services Center 315 High St., 4 th floor Hamilton, OH 45011 (513) 887-3247 E-mail: furmonc@butlercountyohio.org
Mr. Warren Strunk President Crosby Township 9129 New Haven Road Harrison, OH 45030 (513) 367-6556 No e-mail address available	Ms. Nancy Poe Chairman Morgan Township Trustees P.O. Box 189 Okeana, OH 45053 513-738-2270 No e-mail address available
Mr. Dennis Conrad, Jr. Chairman Reily Township 6376 Peoria-Reilly Oxford, OH 45056 (513) 757-4113 No e-mail address available	Mr. Tom Willsey President Ross Township 2941 Layhigh Road Hamilton, OH 45013 (513) 738- 2543 E-mail: rosstwp@aol.com
County Health Departments	
Hamilton County General Health District 250 William Howard Taft, 2 nd Floor Cincinnati, OH 45219 (513) 946-7800	Butler County Health Department 301 South 3 rd Street Hamilton, OH 45011-2913

<i>Environmental/Interest Groups</i>	
Fernald Community Health Effects Committee Sue Verkamp Chair 7763 Willey Road Harrison, OH 45030 (513) 738-8020 No e-mail address available	Fernald Residents for Environmental Safety and Health Lisa Crawford President 10206 Crosby Road Harrison, OH 45030 (513) 738-1688 E-mail: lecrawford@earthlink.net
Fernald Community Alliance Graham Mitchell President 6104 Chappelfield Dr West Chester, OH 45069-6447 (513) 777-0212 E-mail: mitchgss@fuse.net	